I Love Algebra 2!!

Solve for x & y (if applicable)

① $2x + 1 = 0$

$-1 \quad -1$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$

② $xy = x$

$y = 1$

$x = \mathbb{R}$

③ $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$(x+2)(x-1) = 0$

$x = -2, 1$

④ $x(x+3) = 1$

$x^2 + 3x = 1$

$x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$

$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)}$

$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$

⑤ $\sqrt{x+4} = x+2$

⑥ $x + \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$

PEARSON

You Are Viewing an Explanation For:

Solving quadratic equations using the quadratic formula

See Prentice Hall's Mathematics Offerings at:
http://www.phschool.com/math

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Be sure to **turn on your speakers** to hear the audio!

Example: Solve $2x^2 - 13x - 7 = 0$

$a = 2$

$b = -13$

$c = -7$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{13 \pm \sqrt{(-13)^2 - 4(2)(-7)}}{2(2)}$$

Which value is NOT a solution?

a) 7 b) -2 c) $-\frac{1}{2}$

Powered by cosmeo

Find all x in $[0, 360^\circ)$

① $2\sin x - 1 = 0$

② $\sin x \tan x = \sin x$

See examples in 6.2

③ $\tan^2 x + \tan x - 2 = 0$

④ $\cot x(\cot x + 3) = 1$

$\cot^{-1}(x) = 90^\circ - \tan^{-1}(x)$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

⑤ $\tan x + \sqrt{3} = \sec x$

- Sect. 6.2 #9, 12 – 22

- Write up

- Finish problems from class